

浙江省高中新课程

ZHEJIANGSHENG GAOZHONG XINKECHENG

XUENENG TONGBUXUNLIAN

学能 同步训练

主编 单卫平

英语

● 高一下

必修 ③ · 必修 ④ · 人教版

浙江教育出版社

浙江省高中新课程

ZHEJIANGSHENG GAOZHONG XINKECHENG
XUENENG TONGBUXUNLIAN

学能同步训练

主 编 单卫平

编 委 单卫平 王爱娣 刘桂荣

沈海芹 吴亚翠

英语

● 高一下

必修3·必修4·人教版

浙江教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

浙江省高中新课程学能同步训练.英语.高一.下 /
单卫平主编. —杭州:浙江教育出版社,2007.2
· ISBN 978-7-5338-6835-2

I. 浙... II. 单... III. 英语课—高中—习题
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 006273 号

浙江省高中新课程
学能同步训练

英 语

高一下

主编 单卫平

出版 浙江教育出版社
(杭州市天目山路 40 号 邮编:310013)
发行 浙江省新华书店集团有限公司
▶ 责任编辑 扈铁军
封面设计 李 珺
◁ 责任校对 孔令宇
责任印务 温劲风
▶ 图文制作 杭州兴邦电子印务有限公司
印 刷 杭新印务有限公司

开 本 787×1092 1/16
▶ 印 张 13.25
字 数 310 000
▶ 版 次 2007 年 2 月第 1 版
印 次 2007 年 2 月第 1 次
▶ 印 数 0 001-3 600
标准书号 ISBN 978-7-5338-6835-2
▶ 定 价 15.00 元

联系电话:0571-85170300-80928

e-mail: zjjy@zjcb.com

网址: www.zjeph.com

《浙江省高中新课程学能同步训练》编委会

(以姓氏笔画排序)

吕有志	刘向东	羊 刚
张伟建	尚 可	单卫平
胡柏富	俞朝晖	徐 勤
戚青平	盛群力	程继伍

出版说明

2006年9月,浙江省开始全面实施高中新课程实验,学校的课程设置、教师的教学管理、学生的学业评价模式都将发生重大的改变。本次课程改革的重要突破点是突出课程的选择性、灵活性和多样化,为满足学生发展的多样化需求,为学生具备进入学习化社会所必需的各种能力,特别是学习能力打基础,为学生具备面对社会所需要的生存能力、实践能力和创造能力打基础,为学生发展个性、走向自立提供一个良好的平台。

有鉴于此,同时也为了帮助学生更好地适应新课程实验,提升学生的学习能力,配合教师的日常教学,我们适时地推出了本套包括语文、英语、数学、思想政治、历史、地理、物理、化学、生物等学科在内的“学能同步训练系列”。本系列根据我国高中新课程改革精神和浙江省教材选用情况,依据《浙江省普通高中新课程实验学科实施意见》(第一阶段)和《浙江省普通高中新课程实验学科教学指导意见》(第一阶段),本着帮助高中教师和学生尽快领悟课改精神、方便实际教学使用的目的,由全省部分知名特级教师和高级教师编写,完全配套新的课程体系,利于学生提高学习能力和综合素质。

《浙江省高中新课程学能同步训练·英语 高一下》配合人民教育出版社教材,包括必修3—4两个模块10个单元的教学内容,供学生学习新课程时同步配套使用。每个单元由“名师指路”“课堂优化”“学能训练”“研究拓展”和“单元练习”5个栏目组成。其中,“名师指路”栏目从本单元的Topic出发,为学生梳理知识脉络,指出重难点;“课堂优化”和“学能训练”是本书的重点,非常适合学生在学习时间同步参阅、自我检测;“研究拓展”是专门为每一单元设计的Project,强调发展学生的研究拓展能力,题目的难度有所加大,可选择使用;“单元练习”供学生检测参考;书后附有参考答案,包括解题思路。

本书由单卫平主编,单卫平、王爱娣、刘桂蓉、沈海芹和吴亚翠编写。因时间仓促、水平有限,书中凡有疏漏不当之处,敬请批评指正,以便再版时改进。

浙江教育出版社

2006年12月



目 录

必修 3

Unit 1	Festivals around the world	1
Unit 2	Healthy eating	17
Unit 3	The Million Pound Bank-Note	33
Unit 4	Astronomy: the science of the stars	49
Unit 5	Canada — “The True North”	67
必修 3 评价		84

必修 4

Unit 1	Women of achievement	91
Unit 2	Working the land	106
Unit 3	A taste of English humour	121
Unit 4	Body language	137
Unit 5	Theme parks	154
必修 4 评价		171
Keys		178

Unit 1 Festivals around the world



名师指路

单元话题	festivals; how festivals begin; how to celebrate festivals	
语言知识	词汇	starve, plenty, satisfy, ancestor, lamp, lead, feast, bone, origin, trick, poet, arrival, national, gain, independence, gather, agriculture, Europe, custom, award, watermelon, handsome, rooster, admire, energetic, forward, Easter, clothing, religious, social, Christian, daily, permission, possibility, fool, apologise, drown, sadness, obvious, wipe, lovely, couple, weep, announce, forgive
	短语	take place, in memory of, dress up, play a trick, look forward to, day and night, as though, have fun, turn up, keep one's word, hold one's breath
	句型	1. ...because they thought these festivals would bring a year of plenty. 因为他们认为这些节日活动会给他们带来丰收的一年。 2. ... when people admire the moon and give gifts of mooncake... 这时人们会赏月,互赠月饼。 3. The country is covered with cherry tree flowers so that it looks as though it might be covered with pink snow. 整个国度处处都是樱花盛开,看上去就像罩上了一层粉红色的雪。
	语法	情态动词 1. can 和 could 表示“能力”、“许可”、“可能性”等, could 可以代替 can 表示婉转的语气。 2. may 和 might 表示许可或征询对方许可,表示“可以”,还表示可能性,有“或许”、“可能”的意思。 3. will 和 would 表示“意志”、“意愿”, would 还表示过去的习惯性动作。 4. shall 用于第一、三人称疑问句中,用来征询对方意见。should 表“劝告”、“建议”等。 5. must + do 表示对现在情况的肯定推测, can't + do 则表示否定或疑问。
重难点提炼	词汇	satisfy, lovely, dress up, admire, as though, have fun
	句型	...it looks as though it might be covered with pink snow. (as though 引导虚拟语气从句)
	语法	掌握情态动词的基本含义和用法,注意情态动词表示推测的语义差别。
	写作	续写;让学生写出自己的思想、做法,尝试自己解决问题的方法。

Period 1 Warming up & Reading



课堂优化

Learning goals

- Learn to talk about some kinds of festival.
- Learn to pick out things that most festivals seem to have in common.

Learning difficulties

• satisfy *vt.*

1. 使满意。例如: This work does not satisfy me. 这件工作我不满意。
2. 满足。例如: What he has done has satisfied our needs. 他所做的事已满足了我们的需要。
3. sb. be satisfied with 对...满意。例如:

The teacher was satisfied with my answer. 老师对我的回答很满意。

satisfied *adj.* 满意的(主语是人); satisfactory *adj.* 令人满意的(主语是事而不是人); satis-

fying *adj.* 令人满意的(主语是事); satisfaction *n.* 满意。

• light

1. to start to burn; to cause to give light *vi.* 点着, 变亮。
2. *n.* 光, 日光, 发光体, 灯; *adj.* 轻的, 发光的, 明亮的, 浅的。
3. light 的过去式和过去分词有两种: lit, lit; lighted, lighted。作谓语时两种形式都可以, 作定语时常用 lighted。



学能训练

Part 1 基础巩固



I. Match the words in Column A with the meaning in Column B.

- | A | B |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| () 1. awards | A. suffer severely or die from hunger |
| () 2. bone | B. device for giving light |
| () 3. honour | C. power of the mind |
| () 4. trick | D. an act to confuse or amuse |
| () 5. starve | E. the hard parts of the body |
| () 6. lamp | F. show respect for |
| () 7. memory | G. something given as the result of an official decision, esp. a prize |

II. Word spelling.

1. The children were wearing traditional n _____ dress.
2. What do you hope to g _____ from the course?
3. Nothing can s _____ those who are always unhappy.

4. When I was in difficulty, they o_____ to help me.
5. On a_____ at the police station, they were taken to an interview room.
6. Jack has passed his examination, so we're going out to c_____.
7. A local poor peasant l_____ the soldiers through the forest.
8. Our chemical teacher is young and is c_____.
9. The whole communities s_____ to death during the long drought.
10. Her unhappy childhood was the o_____ of her problems later in life.
11. The school is widely a_____ for its excellent teaching.
12. A crowd g_____ to see what had happened.
13. Festivals are m_____ to celebrate important events.
14. In my village, it is the c_____ for a girl to take her mother's name.
15. She's dreaming she'll meet a tall, dark h_____ man by chance in the street.

Part 2 能力提升



I. Choose the proper words or phrases in their proper forms to complete the sentences.

arrival, admire, light, starve, play tricks, as though, harm

1. In the past, their family was so poor that one of his brothers _____ to death.
2. There are many _____ lamps in the hall, which makes it as bright as the day.
3. Staying up late does more _____ than good to your health.
4. It looks _____ it were going to be cloudy.
5. On April's Day we can _____ on others.
6. On her mother's _____, the little girl stopped crying.
7. Who do you _____ in the film?

II. Translation.

1. 你丰衣足食,还有什么可担忧的? (plenty)

2. 吃得太多对你的身体有害。(do harm to)

3. 我们盼望着在国庆节能再次见面。(look forward to)

4. 当我们在老人房间里发现他时,他已经饿死了。(starve to death)

5. 周末,我们常聚在一起喝咖啡。(get together)

6. 条条大路通罗马。(lead)

Period 2 Reading & Language use



课堂优化

Learning goals

- Practice the language in a variety of forms.
- Learn to use the words and useful expressions in the text.

Learning difficulties

● honour

1. *vt.* 尊敬, 给以荣誉。honour sb. (sth.) with sth.
2. *n.* 荣誉, 光荣, 敬意, 面子。win honour for... 为...争光; show honour to sb. 尊敬某人; in honour of sb. (sth.) = in sb.'s/sth.'s honour 出于对某人的敬意。例如:

There will be a party in honour of his passing the driving test.

为庆祝他通过驾驶考试, 将会举行一个晚会。

● please *adj.* 满足的; *vt.* 请; *v.* 使喜欢, 中...的意, 使满足, 取悦。

pleased: (人) 高兴的...愉快的; pleasing: (物) 令人愉快的; pleasant: (物) 好听的, 令人舒服的; pleasure: 高兴的事情。例如:

We are pleased to hear her pleasant voice. 听到她悦耳的声音, 我们很高兴。



学能训练

Part 1 基础巩固



I. Translate the following into English.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. 对...有害 | 2. 纪念 |
| 3. 导致 | 4. 打扮 |
| 5. 捉弄某人 | 6. 期待 |
| 7. 满月 | 8. 与...有共同点 |
| 9. 日夜 | 10. 玩得开心 |
| 11. 呈现某种形状 | 12. 中秋节 |
| 13. 发生 | 14. 聚在一起 |
| 15. 好像 | 16. 打算做 |
| 17. (主动)向某人提供 | 18. 给某人压岁钱 |

II. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box in their proper forms.

agriculture, decorate, energy, religion, society, play tricks on, in memory of,
look forward to, day and night, as though, dress up, take place, in the shape of

Unit 1 Festivals around the world

1. You don't need to _____, just to go to the pub—jeans and a T-shirt will do.
2. The police may never discover what _____ that night, because Mr Smith, the only eyewitness, died last night.
3. I hate the smell of paint when I'm _____.
4. Luckily, help arrived _____ a police officer.
5. It's acceptable to _____ your friends on April 1st.
6. The government set up a monument _____ the heroes who died in the war.
7. Those workers worked _____ to finish the task.
8. The country's economy is mainly _____ and depends on crops like coffee.
9. Most British schools organize _____ events for the students.
10. He's deeply _____ and goes to church twice a week.

Part 2 能力提升



I. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words.

1. Nowadays children should learn to be _____ (independence).
2. In the modern _____ (social), it's full of competition.
3. Compared with the past, we should be _____ (satisfy) with what we have now.
4. It's my _____ (please) to give you a hand.
5. He is so active and always seems to be full of _____ (energetic).
6. Try to _____ (memory) the new words in this unit.

II. Translation.

1. 无家可归的孩子渴望得到爱。(starve for)

2. 我因为没能去接你而必须向你道歉。(apologise)

3. 我很信任他,因为他总是信守诺言。(keep one's word)

4. 这个年轻人与那个姑娘一见钟情,并且很快结了婚。(get married)

5. 旧社会由于很穷,很多父母供不起孩子上学。(afford)

6. 为庆祝他的成功,将会举行一个晚会。(in honour of)

7. 很明显,如果每一个人都能节约一滴水,我们就能救活很多人。(It is obvious that)

Period 3 Grammar & Practice



学习目标

Learning goals

- Learn to use modal verbs—can and could, may and might, will and would, shall and should, must and can't.

Grammar focus

情态动词的语法特征。

- 情态动词不能单独作谓语,除 ought/have 外,后面只能接不带 to 的不定式。
- 情态动词没有人称、数的变化,但有些情态动词,如 can,will 也有一般式和过去式的变化。
- 情态动词的“时态”形式并不是时间区别的主要标志,不少情况下,情态动词的现在式形式和过去式形式都可用来表示现在时间、过去时间和将来时间。

can 和 could

- can 表示“能力”,can 只用于现在式和过去式(could)。
- could 不表示时态,表示委婉的请求,(注意在回答中不可用 could)。例如:
— Could I have a look at your notebook? — Yes, you can. / No, you can't.

may 和 might

- may 和 might 用于一般疑问句中,表示委婉的请求,肯定回答用 may,否定用 mustn't。
- may/might + v 指现在或将来可能发生的动作或情况,might 则暗示可能性更小。

will 和 would

- will 和 would 表示意愿、意志,可用于各种人称。
- 在疑问句中,will 用于第二人称,表示请求或征求意见,would 则语气更委婉。

shall 和 should

- shall 用于第二、三人称表示允诺、警告、命令、决心等。
- 在疑问句中,用于第一、三人称,用来表示请求或征求意见。

can 和 must

- 表推测,译为“可能”“或许”,can 常用于否定句(译作“不可能已经”)和疑问句;could 除用于否定句及疑问句外,还可用于肯定句(意思是“那时可能;本来可以”)。
- must 表示对某人某事的猜测,作“准是”“一定”解释,一般用于肯定句中。对过去发生的事情作肯定判断时用 must have done。



Part 1 基础巩固

Multiple choices.

- The fire spread through the hotel very quickly but everyone _____ get out.
A. had to B. would C. could D. was able to

2. Peter _____ come with us tonight, but he isn't very sure.
A. must B. can C. may D. will
3. — Could I call you by your first name?
— Yes, you _____.
A. will B. could C. may D. might
4. Sorry, I'm late. I _____ have turned off the alarm clock and gone back to sleep again.
A. might B. should C. can D. will
5. — Excuse me, but I want to use your computer to type a report.
— You _____ have my computer if you don't take care of it.
A. shan't B. might not C. needn't D. shouldn't
6. — When can I come for the photos? I need them tomorrow afternoon.
— They _____ be ready by 12: 00.
A. can B. should C. might D. need
7. With so much work on hand, you _____ to see the game last night.
A. mustn't go B. could have gone
C. shouldn't go D. shouldn't have gone
8. There is no light in the dormitory. They must have gone to the lecture, _____.
A. didn't they B. don't they C. mustn't they D. haven't they
9. I missed the bus, so I _____ go home on foot.
A. must B. may C. can D. had to
10. — Isn't that Ann's husband over there?
— No, it _____ be him—I'm sure he doesn't wear glasses.
A. can't B. must not C. won't D. may not

Part 2 能力提升



Fill in the blanks with the proper modal verb given.

- When we are cooking with a gas fire, we _____ (can / must) keep the window open.
- Mr Joseph has stayed in the US for several years. He _____ (may / can) speak English quite well.
- No one _____ (will / would) think of wearing a long coat in summer.
- It _____ (can't / mustn't) be Miss Gao. I know she has gone to Beijing.
- You say you _____ not do it but I say you _____ (shall / will).
- I told Sally how to get there, but perhaps I _____ (must / should) have written it out.
- He said I _____ (should / might) use the telephone.

Period 4 Language use



课堂优化

Learning goals

- Use the language in varieties of communicative activities.
- Write an ending to a story.

Learning difficulties

• turn up

1. 出席, 来。例如:

For several reasons, she didn't turn up. 因为某些原因, 她没来。

2. 出现, 找到。例如:

The book you have lost will turn up one day. 你丢的书在某一天会被找到的。

3. 开大音量 (反义词 turn down)。例如:

Turn up the radio a little. I can hardly hear the program.

把收音机的音量调高些。我几乎听不到这个节目。

• remind sb. of sth. 提醒某人某事

remind sb. to do sth. 提醒某人做某事; remind sb. that (从句)。例如:

The pictures remind me of my school days. 这些画使我想起了我的学生时代。

Remind me to buy her a gift. 提醒我买件礼物给她。

I reminded him that he must go home before dark. 我提醒他必须在天黑之前到家。



课堂优化

Part 1 基础巩固



Translate the following Chinese into English.

1. 出现, 出席 _____
3. 与某人在一起 _____
5. 借酒消愁 _____
7. 等某人离开 _____
9. 相爱 _____
11. 每年相会一次 _____
13. 把...扔掉 _____
15. 在拐弯处 _____

2. 遵守诺言 _____
4. 嘲笑 _____
6. 屏住呼吸 _____
8. 一段伤心的爱情故事 _____
10. 织女 _____
12. 秘密结婚 _____
14. 动身前往 _____
16. 一整天 _____

Part 2 能力提升



Cloze test.

How do people around the world celebrate the coming of the New Year? There are many and varied 1 from one country to another, ranging from watching fireworks to eating special foods. Some customs are very 2 or amusing, such as the Thai custom of throwing water on people or the Spanish custom of eating 12 grapes as the clock chimes 3 midnight. Many of these New Year's customs are intended to bring good luck during the New Year ahead.

Thailand has its 4 New Year's date; it is different from the normal calendar. The Thai New Year is 5 April 13. This day is also a special festival 6 we call "Song-Klarn Day." On this day, Thai people play with 7, throwing it on each other. It's also a Thai custom that they respect senior citizens, so most Thai people go back to their hometowns to visit their 8 to ask for good luck.

In Thailand, they don't have specific customs for New Year's Eve. When the New Year comes, people just 9. A few days before New Year's Day, most people 10 have immigrated celebrate from another city to the capital city of Thailand will go back to their own city in order to celebrate with their 11. At twelve o'clock when the clock chimes, people usually say, "Happy New Year!" to family members. In the morning on January 1st, children often 12 some blessings or wishes from their parents and grandparents, and both of them will give the children money, usually quite a lot of money. The children will use this money to buy 13 they want because they think when the New Year comes, 14 should be new. New things are a good sign for starting life again. Most people think if their past time before New Year's was bad, the New Year will bring them good luck, and they can start their life again.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. New Year | B. customs | C. custom | D. celebrations |
| 2. A. surprising | B. amazed | C. excited | D. surprised |
| 3. A. zero | B. twelve | C. nine | D. six |
| 4. A. specific | B. normal | C. extra | D. different |
| 5. A. honoured for | B. respected on | C. celebrated on | D. congratulated in |
| 6. A. when | B. where | C. how | D. which |
| 7. A. each other | B. water | C. fireworks | D. calendar |
| 8. A. children | B. teachers | C. grandparents | D. fathers |
| 9. A. reward | B. greet | C. wave | D. celebrate |
| 10. A. they | B. whom | C. who | D. what |
| 11. A. parents | B. families | C. children | D. grandparents |
| 12. A. ask for | B. offer | C. want | D. hope |
| 13. A. what | B. that | C. whatever | D. which |
| 14. A. everything | B. something | C. everyone | D. money |

研究拓展(综合能力训练)

1. Talk about festivals around the world as much as you can.
2. Find information about the following festivals as much as possible through newspapers, magazines, related books, Internet, and so on.

Chinese festivals:

Party's Day	Tomb Sweeping Festival (Qingming)
Army's Day	Double Ninth Festival (Chongyang)
National Day	Dragon Boat Festival (Duanwu)
Teachers' Day	The Lantern Festival (Yuanxiao)
New Year's Day	Mid-Autumn Festival
Tree-planting Day	The Spring Festival
Chinese Youth Day	

Foreign festivals:

Easter,	Bon Odori Festival / Ghost Festival (from Japan) (盂兰盆节)
Kwanzaa	Day of the Dead (from Mexico)
Ramadan	Thanksgiving Day
Christmas	April Fools' Day
Halloween,	Valentine's Day
Mardi Gras	

3. Learn about festivals around the world and try to create a new festival, such as *Students' Day*, *Singing Day*. Tell us when and where to celebrate it, and what do people do during the festival, and so on.

单元练习

I. 听力。(10%)

第一节:听下面 5 段小对话,选择正确答案。每段对话读 1 遍。

- What will the woman probably do first?
A. Go to bed. B. Drink some coffee. C. Have something to eat.
- What is the man going to do on October 28th?
A. Attend a wedding. B. Go to a concert. C. Leave his cousin.
- Where is the woman originally from?
A. Britain. B. Australia. C. America.
- When did the man get home last night?
A. At 11:20. B. At 11:30. C. At 12:00.
- Where is the man going?
A. New York. B. London. C. Goldberg.

第二节:听对话,选择正确答案。每段对话读 2 遍。

听下面一段对话,回答 6~7 小题。

- What does the woman think the weather will be like in the afternoon?
A. Foggy. B. Clear. C. Windy.
- How will the man get the weather information?
A. He'll make a telephone call.
B. He'll ask the weatherman.
C. He'll listen to the radio.

听下面一段对话,回答 8~10 小题。

- How is the man feeling?
A. Happy. B. Excited. C. Surprised.
- How does the man's team play in the match?
A. Poorly. B. Very well. C. Not bad.
- What does the woman suggest the man do?
A. Practise harder. B. Take it easy. C. Read a book.

II. 单项填空。(15%)

- Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert. — _____
A. What a pleasure! B. It's my pleasure.
C. I'm very pleased. D. Pleased to see you.
- I can hardly hear the radio. Would you please _____?
A. turn it on B. turn it down C. turn it up D. turn it off
- She _____ his number in the phone book to make sure that she had got it right.
A. looked up B. looked for C. picked out D. picked up
- The boy has been looking forward to _____ his present for a whole day, so now he's